Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (currently amended) A method of stabilization of a physiologically active peptide in a process of preparing a powder containing the physiologically active peptide by drying an aqueous liquid containing the physiologically active peptide, wherein the method comprises adding to the aqueous liquid at least one compound selected from the group of ~~a nonionic surfactant,~~ a nonionic, organic, water soluble binder, and hydrogentaed lecithin~~, and mannitol~~.

2. (currently amended) A method of ~~stabilization of a physiologically active peptide in a process of preparing a powder containing the physiologically active peptide by drying an aqueous liquid containing the physiologically active peptide~~ claim 1, wherein the method further comprises adding to the aqueous liquid ~~mannitol and~~ at least one compound selected from the group of a nonionic surfactant~~, a nonionic, organic, water soluble binder~~ and ~~hydrogentaed lecithin~~ mannitol.

3. (currently amended) A method of ~~stabilization of a physiologically active peptide in a process of preparing a powder containing the physiologically active peptide by drying an aqueous liquid containing the physiologically active peptide~~ claim 1, wherein the ~~method comprises adding to the aqueous liquid at least one component selected from the group of a nonionic surfactant in an~~ amount of a nonionic surfactant to be added is 0.01-0.5% by weight, the amount of a nonionic, organic, water soluble binder ~~in an amount of~~ to be added is 0.01-0.1% by weight,

~~hydrogentaed lecithin,~~ and the amount of mannitol to be added is 1-50 parts by weight, ~~mannitol~~ per one part by weight of the physiologically active peptide.

4. (canceled)

5. (currently amended) The method claim 1, wherein the nonionic, organic, water-soluble binder is selected from the group of polyvinylpyrrolidone, a water-soluble, nonionic cellulose derivative, and polyvinylalcohol.

6. (currently amended) The method of claim 5, wherein the water-soluble, nonionic cellulose derivative is selected from the group ~~consisting~~ of hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose.

7. (currently amended) The method of one of claim ~~1~~ 2, wherein the nonionic surfactant is selected from the group ~~consisting~~ of polysorbate, polyoxeyethylenehydrogenated castor oil, and a poloxamer.

8. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein drying of the aqueous liquid is performed by spray drying, lyophilization or spray-freeze drying, or by coating which may be fluid-bed coating, or performed in fluid-bed granulation.

9. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the average size of ~~the~~ particles making up the powder is 1-10 μm.

10. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the physiologically active peptide is selected from the group of growth hormones, insulins, calcitonins, erythropoietin, glucagon, somatostatin, somatostatin derivatives, interferons, interleukins, superoxide dismutase, urokinase, proteases, tumor necrosis factors, colony-stimulating factors, kallikrein, lysozyme,

fibronectin, insulin-like growth factors, epidermal growth factor, fibroblast growth factors, platelet-derived growth factor, nerve growth factor, hepatocyte growth factor, vasculogenesis factors and anti-vasculogenesis factors.

11. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the physiologically active peptide is human growth hormone or human insulin.

12. (currently amended) The method claim 1, wherein the physiologically active peptide is human growth hormone.

13. (currently amended) A method for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide, wherein the method comprises forming a powder by drying an aqueous liquid containing a physiologically active peptide and at least one compound selected from the group ~~consisting~~ of ~~a nonionic surfactant,~~ a water-soluble, nonionic, organic binder, and hydrogenated lecithin~~, and mannitol~~.

14. (currently amended) ~~A~~ The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 13, wherein the ~~method comprises forming a powder by drying an~~ aqueous liquid further comprises ~~containing the physiologically active peptide, mannitol, and~~ at least one compound selected from the group ~~consisting~~ of a nonionic surfactant~~, a water-soluble, nonionic, organic binder,~~ and ~~hydrogenated lecithin~~ mannitol.

15. (currently amended) ~~A~~ The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 13, wherein the ~~method comprises forming a powder by drying an aqueous liquid containing the physiologically active peptide and at least one component selected from the group consisting~~ amount of a nonionic surfactant ~~in an amount of~~ to

be added is 0.01-0.5% by weight, the amount of a ~~water-soluble,~~ nonionic, organic, water-soluble binder ~~in an amount of~~ to be added is 0.01-1% by weight, ~~hydrogenated lecithin~~ and the amount of mannitol to be added is 1-50 parts by weight, ~~of mannitol~~ per one part weight of the physiologically active peptide.

16. (canceled)

17. (currently amended) The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 13, wherein the nonionic, organic, water-soluble binder is selected from the group of polyvinylpyrrolidone, a water-soluble, nonionic cellulose derivative, and polyvinylalcohol.

18. (currently amended) The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 17, wherein the water-soluble, nonionic cellulose derivative is selected from the group ~~consisting~~ of hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose.

19. (currently amended) The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 13, wherein the nonionic surfactant is selected from the group ~~consisting~~ of polyysorbate, polyoxeyethylenehydrogenated castor oil, and a poloxamer.

20. (currently amended) The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 13, wherein drying of the aqueous liquid is performed by spray drying, lyophilization or spray-freeze drying, or by coating which may be fluid-bed coating, or performed in fluid-bed granulation.

21. (currently amended) The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 13, wherein the average size of ~~the~~ particles making up the powder is 1-10 μm.

22. (currently amended) The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 13, wherein the physiologically active peptide is selected from the group of growth hormones, insulins, calcitonins, erythropoietin, glucagon, somatostatin, somatostatin derivatives, interferons, interleukins, superoxide dismutase, urokinase, proteases, tumor necrosis factors, colony-stimulating factors, kallikrein, lysozyme, fibronectin, insulin-like growth factors, epidermal growth factor, fibroblast growth factors, platelet-derived growth factor, nerve growth factor, hepatocyte growth factor, vasculogenesis factors and anti-vasculogenesis factors.

23. (currently amended) The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 13, wherein the physiologically active peptide is human growth hormone or human insulin.

24. (currently amended) The method ~~for preparation of a powder containing a physiologically active peptide~~ of claim 13, wherein the physiologically active peptide is human growth hormone.